

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES  
FOR GIRLS' ATHLETICS OF SCHOOLS IN THE  
MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970

---

A Field Report  
Presented to  
The School of Graduate Studies  
Drake University

---

In Partial Fulfillment  
of the Requirements for the Degree  
Master of Science in Education

---

by  
Floyd Louis Wilkens  
August 1970

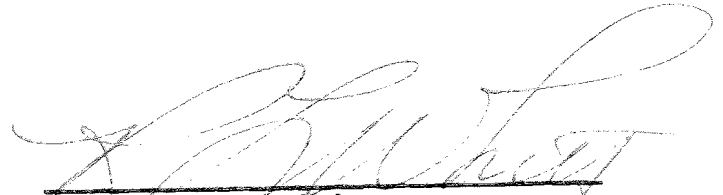
1970  
W657

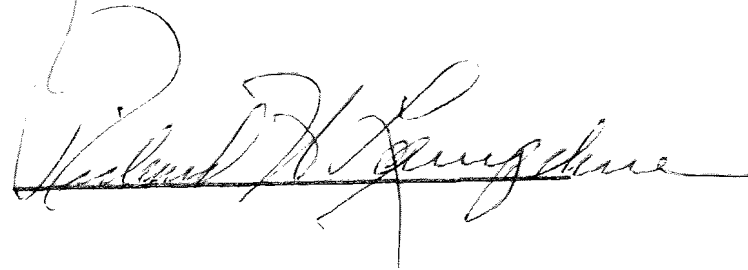
AN INVESTIGATION OF THE FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES  
FOR GIRLS' ATHLETICS OF SCHOOLS IN THE  
MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970


by

Floyd Louis Wilkens

Approved by Committee:

  
Chairman



  
Dean of the School of Graduate Studies

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION . . . . .	1
Statement of the Problem . . . . .	1
Need for the Study . . . . .	1
Procedure . . . . .	2
Limitations . . . . .	3
Review of the Literature . . . . .	3
Introduction . . . . .	3
Growth in the realization of athletic competition for girls and women . . . . .	3
The arguments for and against girls' athletic competition . . . . .	7
The organization of a program of interscholastic sports for girls . . . . .	10
Financial aspects of the girls' athletic program . . . . .	14
II. RESULTS OF THE STUDY . . . . .	17
Introduction . . . . .	17
Scope of Athletic Programs . . . . .	18
Student Participation . . . . .	20
Number of Coaches . . . . .	24
Salaries of Coaches . . . . .	26

CHAPTER	PAGE
Initial Cost of Program . . . . .	29
Average Yearly Expenditure . . . . .	31
Expenditure for Chaperone Service . . . . .	33
Meal Allowance . . . . .	34
Cost Per Sport . . . . .	35
Expansion of Programs . . . . .	37
III. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS . . . . .	38
Summary . . . . .	38
Conclusions . . . . .	40
BIBLIOGRAPHY . . . . .	41
APPENDIX . . . . .	44

## LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Participation in Varsity Girls' Interscholastic Athletics in the Athletic Programs of Mid-Iowa Conference Schools, 1969-1970 . . . . .	21
II. Participation in Junior Varsity and/or Sophomore Girls' Athletics in the Athletic Programs of Mid-Iowa Conference Schools, 1969-1970 . . . . .	23
III. Compensation Paid to Head Girls' Coaches in Schools of the Mid-Iowa Conference, 1969-1970 . . . . .	27
IV. Initial Expenditure for Various Girls' Sports Participated in by Schools in the Mid-Iowa Conference, 1969-1970 . . .	31
V. Average Yearly Expenditures for Interscholastic Girls' Sports Programs of Schools in the Mid-Iowa Conference, 1969-1970 . . . . .	32
VI. Average Yearly Cost of Girls' Sport Programs in Schools in the Mid-Iowa Conference, 1969-1970 . . . . .	36

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The financing of girls' athletic programs in the public schools of Iowa is of major concern to school administrators. A trend has developed within the last decade for schools to broaden the scope of existing programs, while others are initiating girls' sports into their athletic programs. If these athletic programs are to be successful, their approximate cost must be calculated in advance.<sup>1</sup>

#### I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The purpose of this study was to determine from the selected schools in the Mid-Iowa Conference: (1) how broad a girls' athletic program could be supported, (2) the number of participants involved in the various sport programs offered, (3) the number of coaches being utilized in the girls' program, (4) the salary range of head coaches and assistant coaches, (5) the initial cost involved for the various sports, and (6) the average yearly expenditure for each sport offered.

#### II. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Athletic competition for girls has made a tremendous growth in the public schools of Iowa since 1960. With continued growth and

---

<sup>1</sup>Charles E. Forsythe, Administration of High School Athletics (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959), p. 272.

expansion foreseen, the need for study into the financial cost of supporting such programs is essential.

### III. PROCEDURE

A review of literature pertinent to girls' interscholastic athletics was made from current periodicals, books, theses, and other published materials.

The Iowa High School Directory was used in selecting the schools from the Mid-Iowa Conference which were used as subjects for this study. These schools were selected because of the investigator's knowledge of their programs and because this conference is strictly for girls' competition.

A sample questionnaire was developed concerning itself with the financing of girls' athletic programs in basketball, spring track, summer softball, golf, fall softball, fall cross-country, tennis, swimming, and other sports which each individual school may have.<sup>1</sup> The questionnaire was validated by two athletic directors other than those reported in the study of the selected schools, Perry, Ankeny, Urbandale, Southeast Polk, Valley of West Des Moines, Winterset, and Clarke of Osceola, the 1969-70 conference members.

The data from the questionnaires were compiled and organized for presentation in the summary of the study. The material presented represents the scope of girls' athletic competition by each school.

---

<sup>1</sup>See Appendix, p. 46.

participation involved in each activity, the number of coaches available, and the average yearly cost of each sport. Data were also presented to show sport activities in which chaperones were hired and meal allowance expenditures for athletes were made.

#### IV. LIMITATIONS

This study was limited to the seven schools that were the subject of the study. The average daily attendance of the subject schools ranged from the lowest of 325 to 987, with five schools having under 460 students.

#### V. REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Introduction. A trend toward the growing acceptability and the emergence of competitive athletics for girls and women in public schools and colleges was evidenced in the review of literature.

Growth in the realization of athletic competition for girls and women. Throughout the first two hundred years after the founding of America, young women found, for various reasons, difficulty engaging in competitive sports. Shepard and Jameson, in substantiating reasons for this, stated:

Historically, the place for girls was in the home, engaged in domestic duties, and there was little time for competitive sports in their pattern of living. Had there been time it would have been considered unladylike to participate--sports were for boys and men.<sup>1</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>George E. Shepard and Richard E. Jameson, Interscholastic Athletics (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1953), p. 207.



The first step in the emancipation of women in athletics was in 1828 when physical education was included in the curriculum of the Hartford Female Seminary. The invention of basketball in 1891 by James Naismith provided the instrument for the first competitive team sport for girls. Basketball began to be played by girls in 1892, and in 1899 a special set of rules for women were adopted. Prominent women physical education leaders met in 1901 to discuss policies for controlling competitive sports for girls and women.<sup>1</sup>

The trend toward competitive athletics for girls failed to gain widespread support in the early 1900's, and from 1920 to 1930 there was a reduction in the number of collegiate institutions having such programs.<sup>2</sup>

Fortunately, female sports competition in other countries continued to flourish, and it was the athletic successes of women from other countries that renewed the desire on the part of many educators and public minded citizens to resume to stress athletic competition for American girls and women.<sup>3</sup>

The one positive force mainly responsible for this resurgence was the Olympic Games. Competition for women was authorized in swimming

---

<sup>1</sup>Harry Alexander Scott, Competitive Sports in Schools and Colleges (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1951), p. 443.

<sup>2</sup>John E. Nixon and Ann E. Jewett, An Introduction to Physical Education (Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1969), p. 256.

<sup>3</sup>Charles A. Bucher and Ralph K. Dupee, Jr., Athletics in Schools and Colleges (New York: The Center for Applied Research in Education, Inc., 1965), p. 71.

(1912), fencing (1924), and track and field (1928).

The responsibility for the coaching and selection of girls to compete on the American Olympic Team was vested in the Amateur Athletic Union. This association's influence on women's sports has been continuous since that time.

Much of the leadership in the development of sports for American girls and women came from the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (hereafter designated as DGWS). The DGWS traces its history to 1917, when the American Physical Education Association appointed a Committee of Women's Athletics to aid in developing and formulating rules for girls' and women's sports. This committee had a series of names and emerged as the National Section in Women's Athletics in 1932. This group achieved division status and its present name in 1958.<sup>1</sup>

The DGWS prepared a set of guides called "Standards for Desirable Practices." These standards were developed over a decade ago for schools, colleges, and other organizations concerned with the welfare of girls and women who participate in sports.<sup>2</sup>

Another group who made its prominence known in the early years was the Organization of the Athletics and Recreational Federation of College Women in 1917. This group was formed to further programs of

---

<sup>1</sup>Nixon, op. cit., p. 257.

<sup>2</sup>William Leonard Hughes and Esther French, The Administration of Physical Education (New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1954), p. 197.

the Women's Athletic Association and to promote greater sports participation by women.

During World War II there developed a nationwide concern over the fitness for men and women. In the early 1940's the national intercollegiate golf tournament for women was initiated and, soon after, national competition in tennis followed.

The Girls' Athletic Association and Women's Recreation Association continued its expansion into the 1950's. By the late 1950's high school and college student organizations were placing more emphasis on "carry over sports" and co-recreational activities. Other groups began to sponsor team sport competition for girls and women.<sup>1</sup> High school and college programs in the 1950's reflected the European influx with expansion into educational gymnastics programs.

As had happened in the early part of the century, the 1960's saw the pressure to improve performances of American women in the Olympics. It was felt that the way to achieve this competence was to expand sport opportunities for all girls and women in the secondary schools and colleges.<sup>2</sup>

An outgrowth of the crash program on girls' sports was the creation of the Commission on Intercollegiate Athletics for Women formed in 1966. This group set the policy for National Intercollegiate Championships for Women, which started championships in archery and

---

<sup>1</sup>Nixon, op. cit., p. 258.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

swimming (1967), gymnastics and track and field (1968), and badminton and volleyball (1970).<sup>1</sup>

The arguments for and against girls' athletic competition. The issues regarding the feasibility of sports for girls and women are quite controversial as stated by Hughes:

There are differences of opinion among educators, physical educators, parents, and the participants themselves regarding the desirability of interscholastics for girls and intercollegiates for women. This is a controversial subject and one that seems to touch off many arguments that are more heated than enlightening.<sup>2</sup>

Shepard and Jameson reported the belief that while some people completely reject interschool competition for girls, the majority are not so much opposed to competitive athletics as they are reluctant to face the problems associated with interschool athletics.<sup>3</sup>

Ulrich maintained that women's participation in sports has been governed by circumstances of custom, prejudice, and excuse.<sup>4</sup>

Objectors to interscholastic athletics for girls often use as their rationale that: competitive athletics stress winning to the extent of breaking of rules; they cause loss of educational values; they are harmful to the health of women and may lead to difficulties with childbirth; they benefit a relatively small percentage of girls in the

---

<sup>1</sup>Ibid., p. 259.

<sup>2</sup>William Leonard Hughes, op. cit., pp. 194-195.

<sup>3</sup>Shepard, op. cit., p. 209.

<sup>4</sup>Celeste Ulrich, Science and Medicine of Exercise and Sports, Warren R. Johnson (ed.). (New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1960), p. 508.

student body; they cause women to become less attractive in appearance, more masculine in movement and manners.<sup>1</sup>

Some of the "anti-competitionists" also advocate that high school girls are not sufficiently mature, physically, mentally, or emotionally to withstand the strains and tensions of highly organized athletic competition.<sup>2</sup>

The following unfavorable characteristics in the early years of girls' interscholastic competition were reported by Shepard and Jameson: overemphasis on winning; games played as feature attractions to draw more spectators for boys' contests; and, in many cases, playing under boys' rules.<sup>3</sup>

Proponents of girls' athletics have argued that athletics will provide girls with an incentive to achieve a high degree of skill and emotional control, a high level of performance, poise, health and appearance.<sup>4</sup>

Other criteria mentioned in support of the girls' program were reported by Hughes:

. . . Educationally athletic competition is as valuable for girls as for boys, . . . knowledge of neighboring communities; they serve as a step in the natural, everwidening of the 'loyalty horizon'; they are a means of securing the satisfaction that goes with success for those students who gain it in no other way; . . . they provide

---

<sup>1</sup>William Leonard Hughes, op. cit., p. 197.

<sup>2</sup>Bucher, op. cit., p. 72.

<sup>3</sup>Shepard, op. cit., p. 208.

<sup>4</sup>Bucher, op. cit., p. 73.

desirable publicity for educational institutions and secure interest and support for the schools from the general public; they provide competition for small rural schools where the enrollment is not large enough for stimulating intramural programs; they provide an enriched program for the exceptionally skilled players; . . . they afford an innocent outlet for an inherent instinct--the instinct to compete; they have greatly reduced delinquency and have interested nonacademic-minded boys and girls in staying in school; they give positive citizenship training which is retained longer than that learned from a book.<sup>1</sup>

It is agreed that there are anatomical and physiological differences between boys and girls, but this factor is not pertinent to the issue involved. The main concern at this point would be the biological effect of extensive physical exercise on girls. Bucher reported that there appears to be little biological damage for girls in athletic competition, except where the competition may interfere with menstruation and the reproductive functions.<sup>2</sup>

In another study made concerning biological and emotional stress, Maetozo found that, according to research available, girls need not be barred from competitive sports because of any innate biological or psychological characteristics.<sup>3</sup>

Morehouse and Miller found that vigorous physical activity in youth does not develop any degree of masculinity in the body build of girls.<sup>4</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>William Leonard Hughes, op. cit., pp. 196-197.

<sup>2</sup>Bucher, op. cit., p. 74.

<sup>3</sup>Mathew G. Maetozo, "Basic Issues: Should Interscholastic Sports Be Provided for High School Girls and College Women," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXXIII (May-June, 1962), 10.

<sup>4</sup>Laurence E. Morehouse and Augustus T. Miller, Physiology of Exercise (St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1948), p. 312.

Their image to society was found to be by some girls a cause for hesitation to participate in sports. Clark and Lantis reported that girls are strongly influenced by society's popular conception of femininity, which is stereotyped by the "shapely girl with careful coiffure and make-up."<sup>1</sup>

Ulrich also agreed with this assumption when she stated, "At the present time nothing real can be said regarding 'real' psychological differences between male and female--most cases it is social factors rather than sex."<sup>2</sup>

Girls and women have witnessed a change in their role in society during the last century. They are finding competitive sports are not incompatible with female values and interests and are becoming more socially acceptable.<sup>3</sup>

There seems to be a general consensus that girls can develop a better state of total fitness, skills for use in leisure time, and other desirable qualities, just as boys can. The question is as to what type of program can best render this service.<sup>4</sup>

The organization of a program of interscholastic sports for girls. It is reasonably certain that girls will continue to participate

---

<sup>1</sup>Margaret Clark and Margaret Lantis, "Sports in a Changing Culture," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXIX (May-June, 1958), 39.

<sup>2</sup>Ulrich, op. cit., p. 513.

<sup>3</sup>Nixon, loc. cit.

<sup>4</sup>Bucher, op. cit., p. 451.

in sports, since the tradition is now established. The biological and cultural differences will continue to determine the particular form that sport programs for girls will take.<sup>1</sup>

Other factors, according to Nixon, that will influence the development of competition are: national and international conditions; publicity and mass communication media; professional leadership, medical judgments, and public interest.<sup>2</sup>

The development of a girls' athletic program must be based on the needs and interests of the girls. To meet these needs and interests the program should include individual and team activities for which qualified leadership, financial support, and adequate facilities are available.<sup>3</sup>

Realizing the importance of a relevant athletic program for the girls involved, McCoy stated, "The benefits to be derived from interscholastic athletics for girls must be carefully stated in terms of their needs, interests, and cultural environment."<sup>4</sup>

One of the implications Cheska found in her research was that individual sports are more acceptable for female competition than team

---

<sup>1</sup>Ulrich, op. cit., p. 508.

<sup>2</sup>Nixon, op. cit., p. 256.

<sup>3</sup>Division of Girls and Women's Sports, "Competition for Girls and Women," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXXVI (September, 1965), 35.

<sup>4</sup>Mary E. McCoy, "Program, Facilities, Time, Leadership and Budget for the Girls Sports Program," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLIV (May, 1960), 129.



sports.<sup>1</sup> The question then arises as to how much a program should include to meet these needs.

Activities should be included that provide an opportunity for girls to participate in various types of sports such as field hockey, golf, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, tennis, track and field, and volleyball. Too often the program has been limited to one sport, mainly basketball.<sup>2</sup>

The Iowa Girls' High School Athletic Union, which is the governing body of girls' athletics in the State of Iowa, holds state championships in ten sports. Sports included are field hockey, cross-country, volleyball, basketball, gymnastics, swimming, track and field, golf, tennis, and softball.

In a 1958-59 study, Hughes found that of twenty-two schools studied, twenty-one participated in girls' basketball, and nine schools had girls' softball in their programs.<sup>3</sup>

Munch, in a study of 166 high schools in Iowa during the 1965-66 school year, found that 68.7 per cent of the schools participated in girls' basketball. Other results, reported by Munch, were that 47.5 per cent of the schools surveyed had girls' softball, and girls' track was

---

<sup>1</sup>Alyce Cheska, "Current Developments in Competitive Sports for Girls and Women," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XLI (March, 1970), 88.

<sup>2</sup>Clifford B. Fagan, "Athletic Opportunities for Girls are Increasing," School Activities, XXXVII (November, 1965), 2.

<sup>3</sup>Willard Elmo Hughes, "Financing the Athletic Programs in Small High Schools of West Central Iowa" (unpublished Master's thesis, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, 1961), p. 17.

in the program of 35.5 per cent of the schools.<sup>1</sup>

The need for a sports program which provides interschool competition in the total education scheme of the school is as important for girls as it is for boys. Masonbrink believed that those who oppose competition overlook the many opportunities which are "inherent in the wide range of activities."<sup>2</sup>

The Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation developed a set of guides called "Standard for Desirable Practices," to serve as a guideline for persons concerned with the welfare of girls who participate in sports. Several of the important recommendations were that athletic activities be based on individual differences (age, physique, interests, ability, experience, health) and stage of maturity (physiological, emotional, social) of the individuals; include a variety of sports, both team and individual; provide opportunity for all girls wishing to participate to be a member of a team in those sports for which teams are organized; and provide a program of competition for girls separate from that arranged for boys.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup>Frank Joseph Munch, Jr., "Athletic Budgets with Implication for Deficit Spending, Provision of Personal Equipment and Insurance Plans" (unpublished Master's thesis, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, 1961), p. 17.

<sup>2</sup>Edward Masonbrink, "Physical Activities and the Secondary Educational Program," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLVIII (October, 1964), 34.

<sup>3</sup>William Leonard Hughes, op. cit., p. 204.

The responsibility for the organization, administration, and supervision of the local interscholastic athletic program is vested in the local school administration.<sup>1</sup> Administrators are now challenged to provide time, money, and facilities to give girls an equal opportunity for participation in some form of interscholastic competition.<sup>2</sup>

Financial aspects of the girls' athletic program. The Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation's guidelines recommended that the entire financing of the girls' sports program be included in the total school budget.<sup>3</sup>

Voltmer and Esslinger supported the DGWS' point of view from the standpoint of the relation of athletics to the total educational program.

Ideally, interschool athletics should be financed in the same way as any other school subject. The very justification for interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics is the significant educational experiences they provide. These experiences are so vital and important that they merit financial support from institutional funds. These values of athletics cannot be obtained if the program must be supported by gate receipts. Gate receipts and educational outcomes are incompatible objectives of interschool athletics. Experience has repeatedly demonstrated that athletics are conducted

---

<sup>1</sup>Division of Girls' and Women's Sports, loc. cit.

<sup>2</sup>Mildred J. Barnes, "Girls' Basketball--An Exciting Game for all Girls," School Activities, XXXV (May, 1964), 263.

<sup>3</sup>Division of Girls' and Women's Sports, loc. cit.

on a much higher plane if they derive their support from regular school funds.<sup>1</sup>

If the athletic activities are to be supported from a central source of funds, it becomes imperative that a budget be coordinated so that those involved with each program will know the amount available for that program.

In the preparation of the athletic budget there may be doubt as to the amount of income to be realized from athletic contests, but the minimum amount necessary to run the program is almost certain. Consequently, if the funds made available are insufficient for minimum essentials, then adjustments must be made and perhaps some programs will have to be left out. This is extremely important if a school is planning on enlarging their athletic program.<sup>2</sup>

An estimate of probable expenditures must be made. Information must be made available on the projected expenditures of each sport. Voltmer and Esslinger listed three steps necessary to the preparation of the athletic budget: first, the collecting of necessary information, second, classifying the information, and third, presenting and adopting the budget.<sup>3</sup> The safest and most logical way to finance the athletic program is to know beforehand approximately how much the program will require.

---

<sup>1</sup>Edward F. Voltmer and Arthur A. Esslinger, The Organization and Administration of Physical Education (New York: Appleton-Century-Crafts, 1967), p. 394.

<sup>2</sup>Forsythe, loc. cit.

<sup>3</sup>Voltmer, op. cit., p. 405.

Two studies have dealt specifically with financial matters concerning girls' sports in Iowa. Hughes reported that expenditures for girls' softball in nine schools totaled \$381.50 for the year.<sup>1</sup> The practice of providing meals or a cash meal allowance when a team is traveling away from school during a normal meal period was found by Munch to be a practice of 70 per cent of the schools studied.<sup>2</sup>

Since authorities such as those responsible for the DGWS' guidelines have recommended financing of the girls' sports programs from the total school budget, since this view has been supported by Voltmer and Esslinger, and since the trend of financing, as reported by Munch, is in that direction, the investigator has considered general fund expenditures, not gate receipts, in his study of schools of the Mid-Iowa Conference.

---

<sup>1</sup>Willard Elmo Hughes, op. cit., p. 16.

<sup>2</sup>Munch, op. cit., p. 28.

## CHAPTER II

### RESULTS OF THE STUDY

#### I. INTRODUCTION

This study was conducted of the schools comprising the Mid-Iowa Conference. This league was established strictly for girls' interscholastic athletic competition. The only sport that all schools competed in for a championship was basketball, although all schools participated in various other sports for girls.

A questionnaire was distributed to the athletic directors of the subject schools. A total of seven questionnaires were sent out, and a total of seven questionnaires were returned. The subject schools were surveyed concerning the related interscholastic athletic programs in regard to the scope of program, athletic participation, number of coaches, and related expenditures to support the activities.

The average daily attendance of the subject schools ranged from 325 in the smallest school to a high of 987 in the largest. The average daily attendance of the schools involved in the study was 491.

Each of the schools surveyed had an athletic director who had non-coaching duties. The athletic directors were totally responsible for preparation of athletic budgets and the expenditure of monies for the various activities encompassing the girls' athletic program in their respective schools.

## II. SCOPE OF ATHLETIC PROGRAMS

The subject schools participated in eight different varsity sports, with the range of participation from as few as 1 school in cross-country, fall softball, and swimming to a high of 7 in basketball and golf as shown in the following results:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number of schools participating</u>
Basketball	7
Spring track	2
Summer softball	3
Golf	7
Cross-country	1
Fall softball	1
Tennis	2
Swimming	1

The extent of activities provided for girls in any one varsity program ranged from six at two subject schools to a low of two activities reported at two schools. The swimming program in the schools was restricted because of limited facilities in that only two schools had pools available to them.

The subject schools likewise have had junior varsity and/or sophomore sports. The number of schools participating in each sport at that level varied from a low of 1 school in cross-country and swimming to highs of 7 in basketball and 6 in golf. The number of

schools with various junior varsity and/or sophomore sports are reported as:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number of schools participating</u>
Basketball	7
Spring track	2
Summer softball	3
Golf	6
Fall softball	0
Cross-country	1
Tennis	2
Swimming	1

One school reported a high of six sports for junior varsity and/or sophomore girls, whereas two schools had two activities at this level in their program. In only one sport, fall softball, did the subject schools not conduct a similar program on the junior varsity and/or sophomore level to the varsity program.

Junior high interscholastic programs at the subject schools included programs at the seventh, eighth, and ninth grade levels. Some schools had both eighth and ninth grade teams, whereas others had just the eighth grade team or a ninth grade team.

The girls' athletic programs in the junior high schools of the subject schools ranged from a low of 1 school in summer softball, tennis, and swimming, to a high of 7 schools participating in basketball as shown in the following results:



<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number of schools participating</u>
Basketball	7
Spring track	2
Summer softball	1
Golf	3
Cross-country	0
Fall softball	0
Tennis	1
Swimming	1

Basketball was the only activity reported by all schools as being offered on the junior high level. The most activities offered by one school for its junior high program was six. One school reported it only offered basketball in its junior high interscholastic program.

### III. STUDENT PARTICIPATION

The schools reported that the number of students participating in varsity sports ranged from a low of 4 in golf in one school to a high of 40 in spring track in another. The numbers participating in varsity sports are listed in Table I.

Results of the returns show that basketball had the highest number of participants with a total of 116 girls. The number of girls participating on the varsity in basketball ranged from 14 to 22. An average of 16.57 girls per school participated in varsity basketball in each school.

TABLE I

PARTICIPATION IN VARSITY GIRLS' INTERSCHOLASTIC ATHLETICS IN THE  
ATHLETIC PROGRAMS OF MID-IOWA CONFERENCE SCHOOLS, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Totals	Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Basketball	15	22	15	20	15	15	14	116	16.57
Spring track	30	-	-	40	-	-	-	70	35.00
Summer softball	20	-	14	25	-	-	-	59	19.66
Golf	10	12	7	10	12	10	4	65	9.49
Cross-country	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5.00
Fall softball	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9.00
Tennis	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	20	10.00
Swimming	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	28	28.00

Summer softball followed closely to basketball in total number of competitors. Spring track had 70 participants and golf followed with 65.

Participation on the junior varsity and/or sophomore squads ranged from a low of 5 in golf to a high of 30 in basketball. The number of junior varsity and/or sophomore participants are presented in Table II.

Similarly, as on the varsity level, the highest total of participants on the junior varsity and/or sophomore teams was in basketball with 139. The range was from a low figure of 9 participants in one school to a high of 30 in another. An average of 19.85 girls per school participated in this sport. The results showed that golf was the second most popular activity with a total of 72 participants for an average of 12 per school.

Student participation in the junior high schools was restricted predominantly to basketball. As mentioned before, the junior high programs may include just one team for grades seven, eight, and nine; or it may have three, depending upon the school. Participation ranged from 8 for one school in golf to 110 participants in basketball for another. Junior high participants were reported as follows:

TABLE II

PARTICIPATION IN JUNIOR VARSITY AND/OR SOPHOMORE GIRLS' ATHLETICS IN THE  
ATHLETIC PROGRAMS OF MID-IOWA CONFERENCE SCHOOLS, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Totals	Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		
Basketball	15	30	17	28	20	20	9	139	19.85
Spring track	25	-	-	20	-	-	-	45	22.50
Summer softball	12	-	13	18	-	-	-	43	14.33
Golf	-	16	9	12	20	10	5	72	12.00
Cross-country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall softball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis	-	12	-	-	-	10	-	22	11.00
Swimming	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	15.00

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Junior High participants</u>						
	<u>School</u>						
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>
Basketball	50	20	41	110	60	55	61
Spring track	35	-	-	50	-	-	-
Summer softball	-	-	-	35	-	-	-
Golf	-	15	-	20	8	-	-
Tennis	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming	-	15	-	-	-	-	-

As was the precedent established in high school, participation in the junior high school was greatest in basketball with a total of 397 participants and an average of 56.7 per school. The range was from a low of 20 in one school to a high of 110 in another. The lowest average participation per sport would be 10 in tennis. This variance can be attributed partially to the fact that the one school had only ninth grade teams whereas the other school had eighth and ninth grade teams.

#### IV. NUMBER OF COACHES

The number of coaches for each sport at the high school level varied from a low of one coach per sport reported by a number of schools for such sports as swimming, tennis, golf, cross-country, summer softball, and spring track to a high of 4 coaches reported by two schools for basketball. It is important to note that this question referred to high school coaches and hence included varsity, junior varsity and/or

sophomore coaches. The number reported by various schools for each sport were:

Sport	Number of high school coaches						
	School						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Basketball	4	2	3	4	3	3	2
Spring track	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
Summer softball	1	-	2	2	-	-	-
Golf	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Cross-country	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall softball	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Swimming	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Of the seven schools playing basketball, there were a total of twenty-one coaches involved. This is an average of three basketball coaches per school. In only two schools was it found that the same person served as head coach in more than two sports. Two coaches were reported as the head coach of three different varsity sports each.

For junior high sports, the number of coaches per sport reported by the subject schools varied from a low of 1 reported in basketball, softball, golf, tennis, and swimming, to a high of 8 reported by one school for basketball. The average number of basketball coaches per school was 2.85, for track 3.5. Junior high basketball may be coached on seventh, eighth, and ninth grade levels and is appealing to a larger number of participants. This factor may somewhat explain the large

number of coaches reported. The number of junior high coaches per sport are listed as follows:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Number of junior high coaches</u>						
	<u>School</u>						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Basketball	8	1	2	4	2	1	2
Spring track	5	-	-	2	-	-	-
Summer softball	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Golf	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Cross-country	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall softball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Swimming	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

#### V. SALARIES OF COACHES

The salaries of head coaches of various sports were reported in diverse ways. Most respondents indicated the amount, over base pay, paid for coaching. But, a few respondents indicated only the percentage of base pay added to the base for coaching a sport. Table III shows the coaching compensation paid by the selected schools to head coaches of varsity sports.

The dollar range of increment reported ranged from zero paid a head coach of tennis at one school and a head coach of cross-country at another, to \$1,600 paid by one school for head coaches of basketball and golf. One school reported that beside a dollar increment paid to

TABLE III  
COMPENSATION PAID TO HEAD GIRLS' COACHES IN SCHOOLS  
OF THE MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Basketball	\$574 (8½%)*	\$1,600	\$958**	\$1,000	\$950	\$750	10%*	\$ 972.00
Spring track	468 (6½%)*	-	-	800	-	-	-	634.00
Summer softball	-	-	828**	700	-	-	-	764.00
Golf	-	1,600	518**	550	500	400	4%*	713.60
Cross-country	-	-	-	200***	-	-	-	200.00
Fall softball	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennis	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,400.00
Swimming	-	1,200	-	600***	-	-	-	900.00
Totals	\$1,042	\$5,800	\$1,304	\$3,850	\$1,450	\$1,150	-	-

\* A percentage of base salary pay.

\*\* School C on a percentage basis.

\*\*\* When sport was to be added to athletic program.



its golf coach, he also received free membership to the country club.

According to the information recorded, three schools paid coaches by a predetermined percentage of base pay. The percentage reported varied from 4 per cent for a golf coach to 10 per cent for a basketball coach.

Two of the subject schools indicated a progressive scale was used in the payment of head coaches. These schools had established a beginning amount for a first year head coach in their system, and then with each succeeding year a \$100 increment was added to the original amount.

The average head coaching salary, in sports with two or more schools reporting, ranged from \$972 for the six basketball coaches to \$713.60 for five head golf coaches and \$634 for two track coaches. One school reported paying an expenditure of \$5,800 for four head coaches' salaries, whereas another paid only \$1,042 for two salaries of head coaches.

Salaries for assistant high school coaches were also reported in a diverse number of ways. Assistant coaches in this study included varsity assistants and sophomore coaches. Three schools reported paying assistant coaches according to a percentage of base pay. This percentage ranged from 4 per cent for an assistant softball coach at one school to 7 per cent for a basketball assistant at another. A progressive scale was indicated by two schools. A range of \$500-700 for assistants was established at one school, but at another a \$300-600

scale was reported. The salary paid to assistant coaches for various sports was reported as follows:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Salaries of assistant coaches</u>						
	<u>School</u>						
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>
Basketball	\$431 (6%)	\$500- 700	5%	\$500	\$550	\$500	7%
Track	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Softball	-	-	4%	525	-	-	-
Golf	-	500- 700	-	375	-	-	-

The report showed that 63 per cent of the assistant coaches for the different sports were paid \$500 or more. The lowest dollar amount was \$375 reported by one school for a golf assistant to the high of \$700 for a basketball and golf assistant at another.

Junior high coaches were paid similarly to the assistant coaches. Of four schools reporting the payment to junior high coaches, one paid a \$500-700 rate, another used a \$300-600 scale, a third school paid \$500, and the fourth reported \$450 was paid to its junior high coach.

#### VI. INITIAL COST OF PROGRAM

As an initial outlay for starting a sport, the amounts reported ranged from a low of \$200, reported by two schools as sufficient to start cross-country, by two schools as adequate to start golf, and by one school as enough for tennis, to a high of \$3,100 reported by one

school as necessary to begin basketball. Necessary initial outlays are indicated by Table IV.

Basketball showed the highest average expenditure of \$1,845.15 for beginning a particular sport. A range of a low of \$600 at one school to a high of \$3,100 at another, reported as necessary to start the sport, can probably be contributed to two factors. First, a newly reorganized school may have to buy all new uniforms for its complete program, whereas another school may have started just a varsity squad the first year. Secondly, the number of participants in the total program will have a varying effect on the expenditure.

Team sports of basketball, track, and softball required the highest average expenditure per sport in initial cost, whereas individual sports of golf and tennis required the lowest amount of cost to start.

#### VII. AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENDITURE

Table V shows the average yearly expenditure for the different sports of the subject schools. The results show a range from a low of \$100 reported by one school for golf and tennis and by another for fall softball, to a high of \$2,000 by one school for basketball. The average expenditures included expenses incurred for uniforms, equipment, entry fees, officials, and miscellaneous items.

Basketball had an average yearly expenditure from a low of \$800 reported by one school to a high of \$2,000 in another, with an average of \$1,289.28 per school. Golf ranged from a low of \$100 in one school

TABLE IV

INITIAL EXPENDITURE FOR VARIOUS GIRLS' SPORTS PARTICIPATED  
IN BY SCHOOLS IN THE MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Basketball	\$2,500	\$2,300	\$1,800	\$3,100	\$600	\$2,000	\$616	\$1,845.15
Spring track	1,500	-	-	1,400	-	-	-	1,450.00
Summer softball	1,500	-	1,000	775	-	-	-	1,091.66
Golf	200	225	250	300	200	-	-	235.00
Cross-country	200	-	-	200*	-	-	-	200.00
Fall softball	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500.00
Tennis	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	200.00
Swimming	-	240	-	325*	-	-	-	282.50

\*Paid for 1970-71 school year.

TABLE V

AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENDITURES\* FOR INTERSCHOLASTIC GIRLS' SPORTS  
PROGRAMS OF SCHOOLS IN THE MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Basketball	\$1,500	\$800	\$1,000	\$1,325	\$2,000	\$1,200	\$1,200	\$1,289.28
Spring track	1,000	-	-	813	-	-	-	906.50
Summer softball	500	-	440	450	-	-	-	463.33
Golf	300	400	110	425	800	100	300	347.85
Cross-country	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Fall softball	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Tennis	-	300	-	-	-	100	-	200.00
Swimming	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	400.00

\*Does not include coaches' salaries.

to a high of \$800 in another member. This may be accounted for by the fact that some schools have free access to golf courses for practice, but others are required to pay green fees for their squad members to practice. One school stated that its yearly expenditure for golf included payment for mileage involved in the use of personal cars for transportation to golf meets and twenty-four dollars spent in the purchase of golf balls.

Schools having both spring track and fall cross-country would have a reduced expense per sport because of the use of the same equipment for both sports. The same would be true of summer and fall softball.

#### VIII. EXPENDITURE FOR CHAPERONE SERVICE

The results of the study indicated that all schools involved provided a chaperone for basketball. The only other sport for which any of the schools reported a chaperone was in spring track, with one school providing this service. One respondent stated that coaches' wives were present at games or meets and were presumed responsible for any chaperone duties.

Compensation given by the schools for basketball chaperones ranged from zero at one school to a high of \$375 at another. Other means of paying chaperones were reported by one school, which paid a \$5 per game stipend, and by another school that gave its chaperone \$2 an hour. The amount of expenditure by the schools is shown as follows:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Amount paid chaperones</u>						
	<u>School</u>						
	<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>D</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>
Basketball	\$100	\$5 per game	\$302	\$375	\$175	0	\$2 per hour
Spring track	-	-	-	325	-	-	-

The school that paid \$375 for a basketball chaperone and \$325 for a track chaperone required the chaperone to be present at all practices and games. It was not indicated by any other schools whether they required the chaperones to attend practice sessions.

#### IX. MEAL ALLOWANCE

Four schools reported providing meal allowance for their various teams during the season while traveling away from school during a usual meal period. The per athlete allowance ranged from one dollar for track at one school to two dollars for basketball at three schools. Two schools reporting indicated that they only allowed one meal a season to their basketball squads. Another subject school that did not give meal allowance to any of its teams reported that when a meal was necessary, it was prepared in the school cafeteria and taken along.

The total expenditure for meal allowance during the year for the various sports ranged from a low of \$20-25 for golf at one school to a high of \$300 for basketball at another. The meal expenditure for the year for various sports in the subject schools was reported as follows:

<u>Sport</u>	<u>Meal expenditures</u>					
	<u>School</u>					
	A	B	C	D	E	F G
Basketball	\$ 80	0	\$38	\$300	0	0 \$ 125
Spring track	150	-	-	150	-	-
Summer softball	-	-	-	50	-	-
Golf	-	-	-	50	-	20-25

#### X. COST PER SPORT

The yearly expenditure for a particular varsity sport, in this investigation, included salaries of head coaches and assistants, the average yearly expenditure for equipment, chaperone service, and meal allowance.

Table VI shows that four sports, basketball, spring track, summer softball, and golf were more actively participated in by the subject schools and were thus used to present the yearly expenditure per sport.

Basketball was the activity that required the largest amount of expenditure per school. Subject schools paid out expenditures from a low at one school of \$2,425 to a high of \$4,490 at another. The average expenditure of six schools was \$3,261.66, with four schools operating under the average. One school was omitted because of reporting only a percentage for coaches' salaries.

The two schools that participated in track varied substantially in their expenditure. A low amount of \$718 was reported by one, contrasted with a high of \$3,088 reported by another.



TABLE VI

AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF GIRLS' SPORT PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS  
IN THE MID-IOWA CONFERENCE, 1969-1970

Activity	School							Average
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Basketball	\$3,547	\$3,000	\$3,158	\$ 4,490	\$2,425	\$2,950	\$1,565*	\$3,261.66**
Track	718	-	-	3,088	-	-	-	1,903.00
Summer soft- ball	500	-	1,682	1,725	-	-	-	969.00
Golf	300	2,500	628	1,400	1,300	500	320*	1,104.66**
Cross-country	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150.00
Fall softball	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.00
Tennis	-	1,700	-	-	-	100	-	900.00
Swimming	-	1,400	-	-	-	-	-	1,400.00
Totals	\$5,315	\$8,600	\$5,468	\$10,693	\$3,725	\$3,550	-	-

\*Does not include coaches' salary.

\*\*Does not include School G.

An average expenditure of \$969 was reported by three schools sponsoring summer softball. This expenditure range for this sport was \$500 in one school to \$1,725 at another.

In golf a range from the low of \$300 to a high of \$2,500 was reported by six schools. The average expenditure was \$1,104.66, with three schools operating below the average.

For six sports School D had the highest expenditures, a total of \$10,693. For the sports not played at School D, other schools reported highest expenditure of \$3,350. This would indicate that for a full program an expenditure of \$14,043 would be high.

#### XI. EXPANSION OF PROGRAMS

Five of the subject schools reporting indicated they proposed to expand their athletic programs for girls in the near future. Two schools reported they did not plan to make additions to their present program. Of the schools responding in the affirmative, four planned on adding spring track and three hoped to offer summer softball. One school will undertake swimming, tennis, and cross-country in the future.

## CHAPTER III

### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to compare the scope and the expenditures for girls' athletics of the schools comprising the Mid-Iowa Conference.

A sample questionnaire was developed and submitted to two athletic directors, other than those reporting in the study, for their evaluation as to validity. Upon approval, copies of the questionnaire were then sent to the athletic directors of the schools in the selected conference.

A total of seven athletic directors were contacted and responded to the questionnaire.

The data were compiled and presented to show the current amount of expenditures for girls' athletic programs. Tables concerning scope of programs and participation were also constructed.

The names of the schools were designated by letter in order that no comparison with other schools studied could be made.

#### I. SUMMARY

A trend toward limited concentration in two sports and a wide range of expenditure for various sports were reported.

Basketball and golf were the two activities included in the girls' athletic programs of all schools studied. For each of the

sports, cross-country, fall softball, and swimming, there was one school participating.

The scope of the junior varsity/sophomore programs was likewise limited mainly to basketball and golf. All schools included basketball in junior varsity/sophomore activities, and six schools participated in golf.

On the junior high school level, basketball was the only sport reported by all selected schools as being offered.

The number of participants in varsity sports varied from a school average of 5.0 in cross-country to 35.0 in track; from an average of 11.0 (tennis) to 22.5 (track) in junior varsity/sophomore; and from 10.0 (tennis) to 56.7 (basketball) in junior high.

Student participation was high at all levels in basketball. This sport had 116 participants at the varsity level, 139 at the junior varsity/sophomore and 397 participated in the junior high programs. Track and summer softball were the second most popular sports at the varsity level, and golf had the most participants in the junior varsity/sophomore program. Track had the second highest number of junior high participants.

The average number of high school and junior high coaches per sport varied from one in several sports to 3.0 (basketball), and from one in several sports to 3.5 (track), respectively.

Salary increment ranges of head and assistant coaches were from zero to \$1,600 and from \$375 to \$700, respectively. An average of \$972

per school for basketball head coaches was the highest paid to any group of head coaches. Three schools reported paying their coaches by a predetermined percentage of the base pay.

The average initial cost range for sports was from \$200 (cross-country) to \$1,845 (basketball).

The average yearly cost range per sport was from \$100 (fall softball) to \$3,261 (basketball).

The highest expenditure by one school was \$10,693 for six sports. Highest expenditure by a school for other two sports was \$3,350.

## II. CONCLUSIONS

Since the highest total expenditure reported by any school for a six-sport program was \$10,693, and since the highest total expenditure reported for the two sports not in the school's program was \$3,350, it would seem that a potential high expenditure of \$14,043 for all sports would represent only a small portion of the budget of schools the size of those in this study. Hence the investigator concludes that a relatively complete girls' sports offering can be supported by high schools from 300 to 1,000 enrollment.

The other areas of the investigator's problem--the number of participants in various sports, the number of coaches, the salary range of coaches, the initial cost of various sports, and the average yearly expenditure per sport--have been reported in the summary of this chapter.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A. BOOKS

- Bucher, Charles A., and Ralph K. Dupee, Jr. Athletics in Schools and Colleges. New York: The Center for Applied Research in Education, Inc., 1965.
- Forsythe, Charles E. Administration of High School Athletics. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1959.
- Hughes, William Leonard, and Esther French. The Administration of Physical Education. New York: A. S. Barnes and Company, 1954.
- Morehouse, Laurence E., and Augustus T. Miller. Physiology of Exercise. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company, 1948.
- Nixon, John E., and Ann E. Jewett. An Introduction to Physical Education. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1969.
- Scott, Harry Alexander. Competitive Sports in Schools and Colleges. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1951.
- Shepard, George E., and Richard E. Jameson. Interscholastic Athletics. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1953.
- Ulrich, Celeste. Science and Medicine of Exercise and Sports. Warren R. Johnson (ed.). New York: Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1960.
- Voltmer, Edward F., and Arthur A. Esslinger. The Organization and Administration of Physical Education. New York: Appleton-Century-Crafts, 1967.

### B. PERIODICALS

- Ahorn, T. James. "Financing the Interscholastic Athletics Program," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLIV (May, 1960), 107-108.
- Barnes, Mildred J. "Girls' Basketball--An Exciting Game for all Girls," School Activities, XXXV (May, 1964), 263-264.
- Cheska, Alyce. "Current Developments in Competitive Sports for Girls and Women," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XLI (March, 1970), 86-91.

- Clark, Margaret, and Margaret Lantis. "Sports in a Changing Culture," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXIX (May-June, 1958), 37-39.
- Cooley, E. Wayne. "Girls' Interscholastic Athletics," School Activities, XXXIX (December, 1967), 13-17.
- Division of Girls' and Women's Sports. "Competition for Girls and Women," Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXXVI (September, 1965), 34-37.
- Fagan, Clifford B. "Athletic Opportunities for Girls are Increasing," School Activities, XXXVII (November, 1965), 2.
- Maetozo, Mathew G. "Basic Issues: Should Interscholastic Sports Be Provided for High School Girls and College Women?" Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, XXXVIII (May-June, 1962), 10.
- Masonbrink, E. "Physical Activities and the Secondary Education Program," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLVIII (October, 1964), 33.
- McCoy, Mary E. "Program, Facilities, Time, Leadership and Budget for the Girls' Sports Program," National Association of Secondary School Principals Bulletin, XLIV (May, 1960), 127-130.

#### D. UNPUBLISHED MATERIALS

- Hughes, Willard Elmo. "Financing the Athletic Programs in Small High Schools of West Central Iowa." Unpublished Master's thesis, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, 1961.
- Munch, Frank Joseph, Jr. "Athletic Budgets with Implication for Deficit Spending, Provision of Personal Equipment and Insurance Plans." Unpublished Master's thesis, Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, 1967.



APPENDIX

508 5th Avenue, S. E.  
Altoona, Iowa

Dear Athletic Director:

The enclosed questionnaire is part of a research study being conducted as a partial requirement for the Master of Science in Education Degree at Drake University.

The purpose of the study is to determine the financial expenditure for girls' athletics in the public schools. The research project will involve schools competing in the Mid-Iowa Conference.

There will be no mention of any particular school by name in this study. Schools will be referred to as School A, School B, etc.

In order to complete this study would you assist by completing the enclosed questionnaire and return it at your earliest convenience? It would be preferable if the questionnaire could be returned by July 1, 1970. A return envelope is enclosed to facilitate the return.

Thank you for your prompt action in having this questionnaire completed and returned.

Sincerely,

(signed)  
Floyd Wilkens

## QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Girls' varsity sports in which your school competes inter-scholastically:

Basketball	Yes _____	No _____
Spring track	Yes _____	No _____
Summer softball	Yes _____	No _____
Golf	Yes _____	No _____
Fall cross-country	Yes _____	No _____
Fall softball	Yes _____	No _____
Tennis	Yes _____	No _____
Swimming	Yes _____	No _____
Others _____		

2. Approximate number of girls that participate on the varsity level only:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

3. Girls' junior varsity or sophomore sports in which your school competes interscholastically:

Basketball	Yes _____	No _____
Spring track	Yes _____	No _____
Summer softball	Yes _____	No _____
Golf	Yes _____	No _____
Fall cross-country	Yes _____	No _____
Fall softball	Yes _____	No _____
Tennis	Yes _____	No _____
Swimming	Yes _____	No _____
Others _____		

4. Approximate number of girls that participate on the junior varsity or sophomore level:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

5. Girls' sports in which your school competes interscholastically on the junior high level:

Basketball	Yes _____	No _____
Spring track	Yes _____	No _____
Summer softball	Yes _____	No _____
Golf	Yes _____	No _____
Fall cross-country	Yes _____	No _____
Fall softball	Yes _____	No _____
Tennis	Yes _____	No _____
Swimming	Yes _____	No _____
Others	Yes _____	No _____

6. Approximate number of girls that participate on the junior high level:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

7. Number of coaches that coach the high school girls' squads:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

8. Number of coaches involved with junior high sports:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

9. If there is only one head coach for all girls' sports, how much extra (aside from regular teaching salary) is he paid?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
10. If there is only one assistant coach for all girls' sports, how much extra (aside from regular teaching salary) is he paid?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
11. If there is only one junior high school coach for all girls' sports, how much extra (aside from regular teaching salary) is he paid?  
 \_\_\_\_\_
12. If there is more than one head coach for girls' sports, how much extra compensation (aside from regular teaching salary) is paid for coaching each sport?

Assistant coach(es)

Basketball	_____	_____
Spring track	_____	_____
Summer softball	_____	_____
Golf	_____	_____
Fall cross-country	_____	_____
Fall softball	_____	_____
Tennis	_____	_____
Swimming	_____	_____
Others	_____	_____

13. Initial outlay for beginning the following girls' sports (equipment only):

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

14. Average yearly expenditure for each sport (excluding initial year):

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other \_\_\_\_\_

15. Sports for which you provide a chaperone:

Basketball	Yes _____	No _____
Spring track	Yes _____	No _____
Summer softball	Yes _____	No _____
Golf	Yes _____	No _____
Fall cross-country	Yes _____	No _____
Fall softball	Yes _____	No _____
Tennis	Yes _____	No _____
Swimming	Yes _____	No _____
Others	Yes _____	No _____

16. If chaperone is paid for the sport she chaperones, the amount of compensation:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
 Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
 Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
 Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
 Others \_\_\_\_\_

17. If you provide money for after game/meet meal, what is the amount given each girl?
- 

18. Amount of meal money paid out yearly for each sport:

Basketball \_\_\_\_\_  
Spring track \_\_\_\_\_  
Summer softball \_\_\_\_\_  
Golf \_\_\_\_\_  
Fall cross-country \_\_\_\_\_  
Fall softball \_\_\_\_\_  
Tennis \_\_\_\_\_  
Swimming \_\_\_\_\_  
Others \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you plan to expand your girls' interscholastic sports program in the near future?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

20. If your answer to the above program was "yes," what sport(s) will be added?
-